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(54) Title: **ALBUMIN-BINDING COMPOUNDS THAT PREVENT NONENZYMATIC GLYCATION AND THAT MAY BE USED FOR TREATMENT OF GLYCATION-RELATED PATHOLOGIES**

(57) Abstract: The present invention is directed to compositions that inhibit the nonenzymatic glycation of albumin, as well as methods of using compounds that inhibit albumin glycation for the treatment of glycation-related pathologies.

**Albumin-Binding Compounds that Prevent
Nonenzymatic Glycation and That May Be Used for
Treatment of Glycation-Related Pathologies**

SPECIFICATION

Technical Field of Invention

The present invention is directed to the discovery of compositions that inhibit the nonenzymatic attachment of glucose to albumin, preventing the formation of glycated albumin. The compounds are useful in preventing and treating disorders of the kidney and other organs that result from deleterious effects of glycated albumin.

Background of the Invention

Glycated albumin, which is formed by the condensation of glucose with reactive protein amino groups, adversely affects capillary function, structure and metabolism. Experimental studies have shown that this glycated protein has distinct biologic effects that the nonglycated counterpart does not possess. These effects include facilitated transport across capillary filtration barriers and hyperfiltration in the kidney, and stimulation of nitric oxide synthase and nitric oxide production, increased synthesis of extracellular matrix proteins, and activation of cytokine and growth factor systems in kidney and vascular tissue. These and other biologic effects of glycated albumin have been described in numerous scientific publications including *Kidney International* 42:875-881, 1992; *Lab Investigation* 51:27-35, 1997; *Kidney International* 45:475-484, 1994; *Molecular & Cellular Biochemistry* 125:19-25, 1993; *Molecular & Cellular Biochemistry* 151:61-67, 1995; *Kidney International* 53:631-638, 1998.

The described biologic activities are observed with concentrations of glycated albumin that are found in clinical specimens from human subjects, and do not depend on elevated glucose concentrations to be operative. Since the circulating half-life of albumin in humans is ≈ 17 days, there is prolonged exposure of vascular beds to the glycated protein after it is formed.

The use of agents that block the effects of glycated albumin to ameliorate vascular pathologies has been explored in several scientific studies (*Kidney International* 45:1673-1679, 1994; *Journal of Clinical Investigation* 95:2338-2345, 1995; *Diabetologia* 39:270-274, 1996; *Journal of Diabetic Complications* 12:28-33, 1998). Such agents may be monoclonal antibodies or other molecules that react specifically with fructosyllysine residues that are present on glycated albumin but are not present on nonglycated albumin, and which are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,223,392 and U.S. Patent No. 5,518,720, incorporated by

reference herein. Such therapies have been shown, among other things, to prevent the structural and functional changes characteristic of renal and retinal microvascular disease.

Anti-glycated albumin therapy therefore has been proposed as a treatment modality for vascular pathologies.

A novel approach to prevent pathologies related to the biologic effects of glycated albumin would be to reduce the formation of the glycated protein and to lower its concentration in the circulation. This could be accomplished by administering compounds that, by binding to specific sites in albumin, can inhibit the attachment of glucose to physiologically important lysine amino groups. The compounds would achieve this desired effect by obscuring the reactive lysine amino group and/or causing a conformational shift in the tertiary structure of the albumin molecule that renders the important glycatable site inaccessible.

Identification of compounds which prevent glycation at physiologically important sites is difficult to accomplish and has not been described in the art. *In vitro* glycation is distinctly different from *in vivo* glycation. Excessive concentrations of glucose or reducing carbohydrate are used, and the number of sites that undergo glycation is significantly increased relative to sites which are subject to glycation *in vivo*. Physiologically important sites are only a small subset of the total number of sites and cannot be distinguished from the unimportant ones after *in vitro* glycation according to methods described in the art.

Binding to albumin is a likely prerequisite for a compound to prevent glycation of albumin and many compounds of diverse structural classes have been shown to bind to albumin at various sites. Examples include: vitamin C, vitamin E, vitamin B₆, diclofenac, acetylsalicylic acid, warfarin, bilirubin, iodobenzoic acids, diazepam, digitoxin, clofibrate, methotrexate, lithium, phenobarbital, cyclosporin benzodiazepine, paracetamol, ibuprofen, suprofen, aminodarone, propranolol, griseofulvan, and others. But binding to albumin is not sufficient for antiglycation activity. Only a few compounds have been reported to influence the condensation of carbohydrate with reactive protein amino groups *in vitro*, and none of them have been shown to affect lysine amino groups that are physiologically important *in vivo* or to be of therapeutic benefit when administered *in vivo* with respect to glycation-related pathologies (*Biochemical & Biophysical Research Communications* 165:991-996, 1988; *Life Sciences* 43:1725-1731, 1988; *Diabete & Metabolisme* 14:40-42, 1988; *Biochemica et Biophysica Acta* 1120:201-204, 1992; *Diabetes* 41:167-173, 1992). Moreover, the conditions

employed in such *in vitro* studies are irrelevant to *in vivo* conditions as to degree of glycation, the reducing sugar and concentration used, and the concentration of compound tested. Binding to albumin and inhibition of *in vitro* glycation is not synonymous with prevention of glycation at physiologically important sites.

It is a finding of the present invention that many compounds bind to albumin and inhibit glycation at unimportant sites but do not prevent glycation at physiologically important sites.

It is another finding of the present invention that agents that bind to fructosyllysine residues on albumin and, in so doing, prevent pathobiologic effects of glycated albumin provide a useful tool for elucidating which albumin binding ligands are potentially important in preventing the formation of glycated sites that are pathophysiologically important.

The present invention is directed toward discovery of albumin-binding compounds that block non-enzymatic glycation of physiologically important sites which, when glycated, lead to vascular pathologies. The present invention is further directed to methods of use of these novel agents for the treatment of glycation-related pathologies, and novel methods of synthesis of these agents.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides novel compounds that inhibit the nonenzymatic glycation of albumin at physiologically relevant sites.

The present invention also provides improved methods of synthesis of 2-phenylamino-phenylacetic acid derivatives.

The present invention further provides novel compositions for preventing and treating glycation-induced pathologies.

These and other objects of the invention are achieved with the discovery of compounds that are reactive with domain(s) in human albumin that are susceptible to nonenzymatic glycation *in vivo*; that, by binding to the sites in the structure of albumin, protect the protein from attachment to glucose.

Detailed Description

The present invention evolved from the finding that glycation-associated pathologies can be ameliorated by ligand compounds that bind to specific glycated sites on albumin. A novel finding of the present invention is that these ligands can be used to identify other compounds that prevent glycation of pathophysiologically important sites in the albumin molecule that are selectively subject to glycation *in vivo* and that, when glycated, cause deleterious biologic effects in relevant tissues. The present invention further finds that these compounds can be

identified by their ability to prevent, in their binding to albumin, the formation of fructosyllysine epitopes in glycated albumin that are recognized by monoclonal antibodies that are site selective for fructosyl-lysine residues that are known to be involved in glycation-associated pathologies.

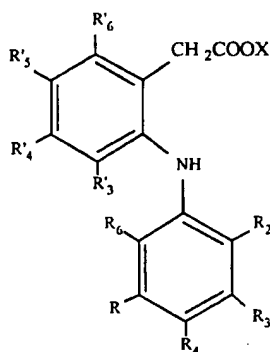
It is a finding of the present invention that compounds are identified that, by binding to human albumin and protecting the protein from nonenzymatic glycation at pathophysiologically important sites, are therapeutically useful for the treatment of glycation-related pathologies.

Compounds of the present invention are capable of binding to sites in the primary structure of albumin which contain a lysine residue that is a preferential site of nonenzymatic glycation *in vivo* and/or cause a conformational shift in the tertiary structure of the protein, rendering the glycatable site inaccessible to glucose attachment.

Compounds which are potentially useful are those which are capable of binding albumin and include but are not limited to: vitamin C, vitamin E, vitamin B₆, diclofenac, acetylsalicylic acid, warfarin, bilirubin, iodobenzoic acids, diazepam, digitoxin, clofibrate, methotrexate, lithium, phenobarbital, cyclosporin benzodiazepine, paracetamol, ibuprofen, suprofen, aminodarone, propranolol, griseofulvan, and others.

A subset of therapeutically useful compounds can be identified with the monoclonal antibody A717 which binds to fructosyl-lysine residues on albumin and, in so doing, blocks the effects of glycated albumin on vascular pathology. Compounds which prevent the formation of glycated sites recognized by A717 will be therapeutically useful.

Compounds of the present invention possessing this activity are of the structural formula:



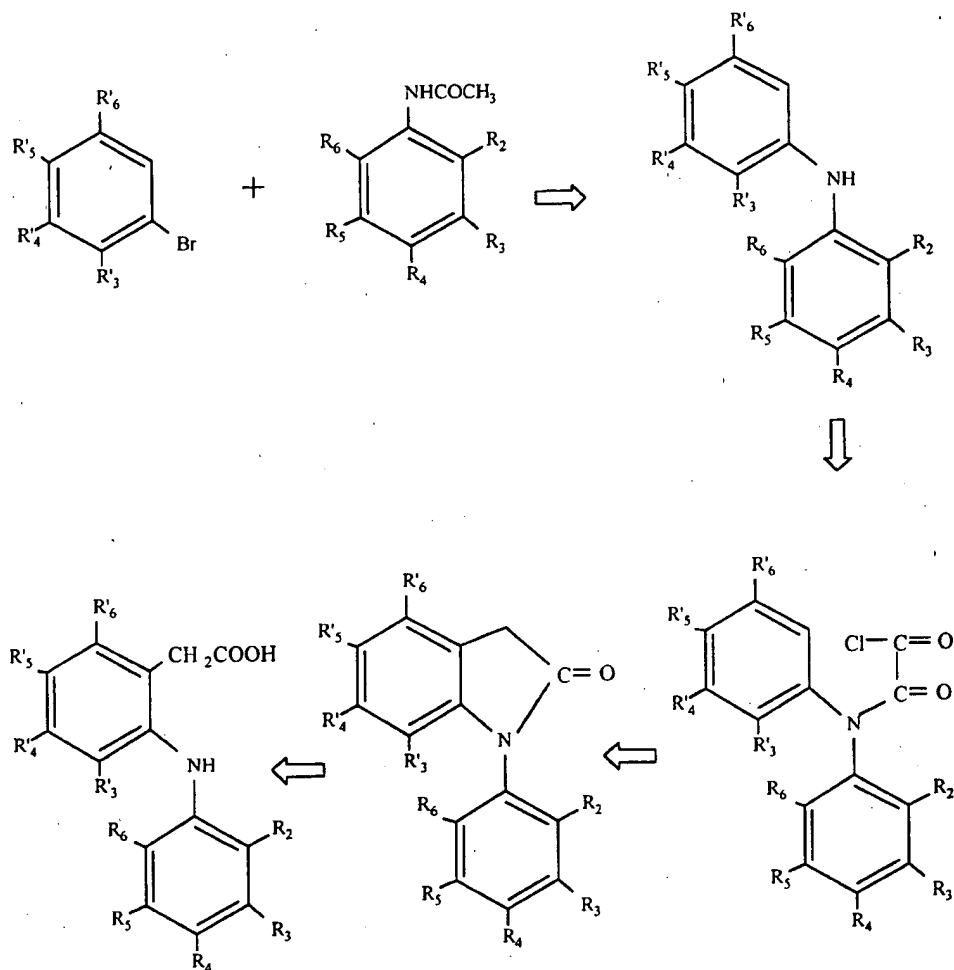
wherein: X is hydrogen, sodium, lithium or potassium and R'₃, R'₄, R'₅, R'₆, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ are the same or different and are hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, iodine, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, pentyl, butyloxy, pentyloxy, cyano, thio, methoxy, ethoxy, hydroxy, phosphate, sulfate, nitrate, or amino.

The compounds of the present invention can be tested and selected for low cyclo-oxygenase inhibitory activity and high anti-glycation activity, since some compounds of this structural class have been associated with cyclo-oxygenase inhibitory activity. It is a finding of this invention that this property confers therapeutic advantage by achieving potent inhibition of albumin glycation and lessening untoward side-effects of cyclo-oxygenase inhibition when administered *in vivo*.

The compounds of the present invention are capable of preventing cellular and tissue damage that is evoked by glycated albumin that is present in the circulation. Since therapeutic concentrations of the compounds of the present invention can inhibit the formation of glycated albumin with high IC₅₀ (the concentration giving 50% inhibition) ratios of anti-glycation to cyclo-oxygenase inhibitory activities, the present invention provides a novel and improved method for the treatment of glycation-related pathologies.

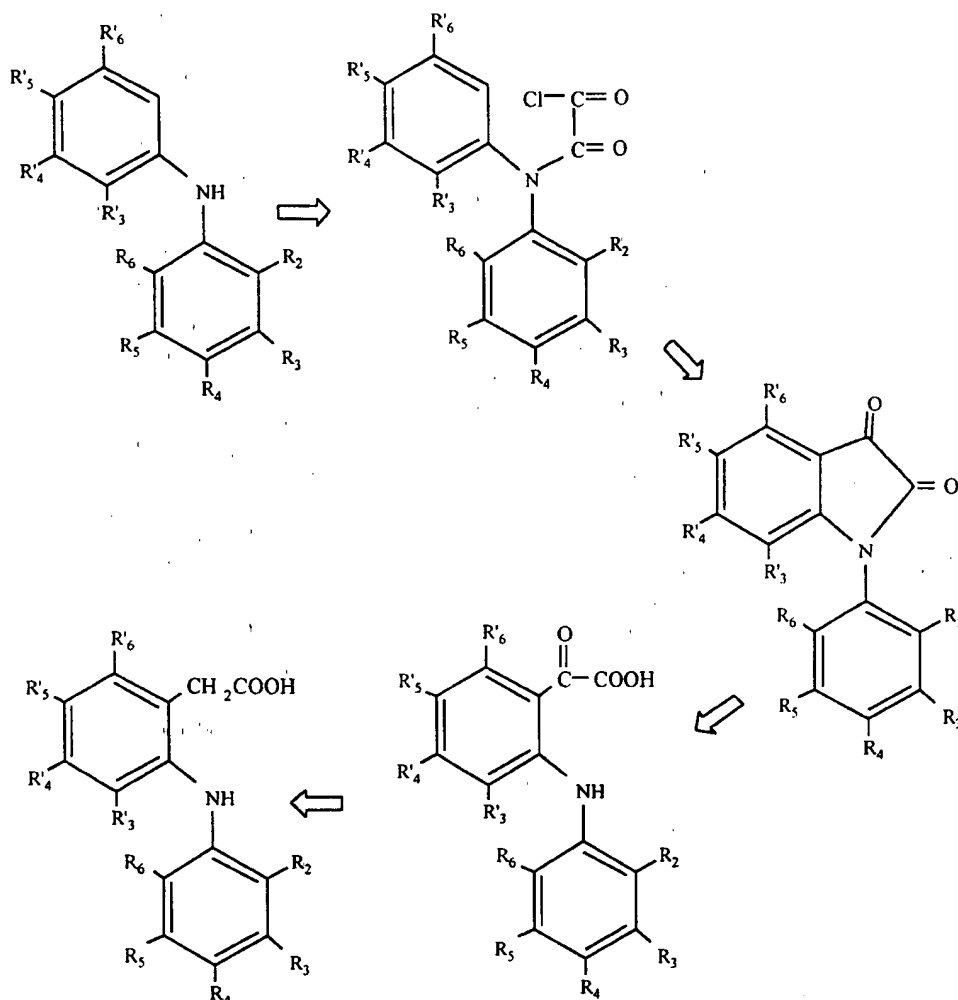
The compounds of this structural class (2-(phenylamino) phenylacetic acids) can be produced following the methods outlined in schemes 1-6. Scheme 1 describes the synthesis of substituted diphenylamines and the subsequent condensation of the appropriate diphenylamines with refluxing chloracetyl chloride to yield the substituted 2-chloro-N-phenylacetanilides. Cyclization is achieved by heating at 160°C in a melt with AlCl₃. Hydrolysis of the substituted N-aryloxindoles with NaOH in refluxing ethanolic solution followed by acidification gives the 2-(phenylamino) phenylacetic acids.

Scheme 1

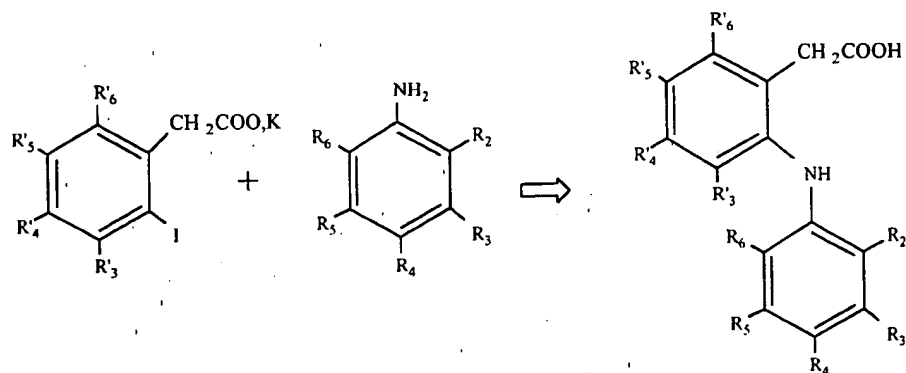


Since alkyl migration and splitting of alkoxy groups can occur during the cyclization reaction above, scheme 2 is beneficial in certain cases. In this scheme substituted diphenylamines are treated with oxalyl chloride in benzene followed by cyclization of the N-phenyloxamic acid chloride with AlCl₃ in tetrachloroethane to yield N-arylisatins. Hydrolysis and acidification gives the corresponding phenylglyoxylic acids which are then reduced and acidified to produce the 2-(phenylamino) phenylacetic acids.

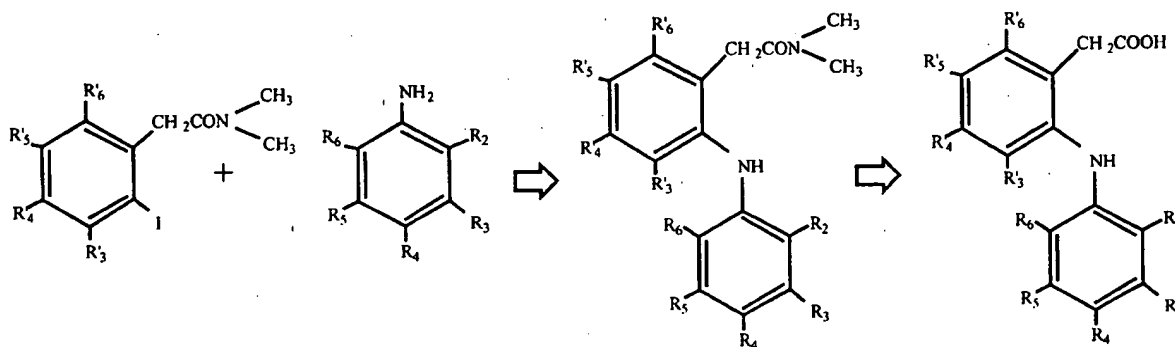
Scheme 2



Schemes 1 and 2 are general routes to 2-(phenylamino) phenyl acetic acids, provided that both ortho positions of one phenyl ring of the diphenylamines are occupied in order to avoid the formation of positional isomers of the intermediate oxindoles and isatins. Schemes 3 and 4 are synthetic routes that avoid the formation of isomers. In scheme 3, potassium 2-iodophenyl acetate is reacted with substituted anilines in the presence of potassium carbonate and activated copper powder in hot N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone. Acidification and crystallization yields the 2-(phenylamino) phenylacetic acids.

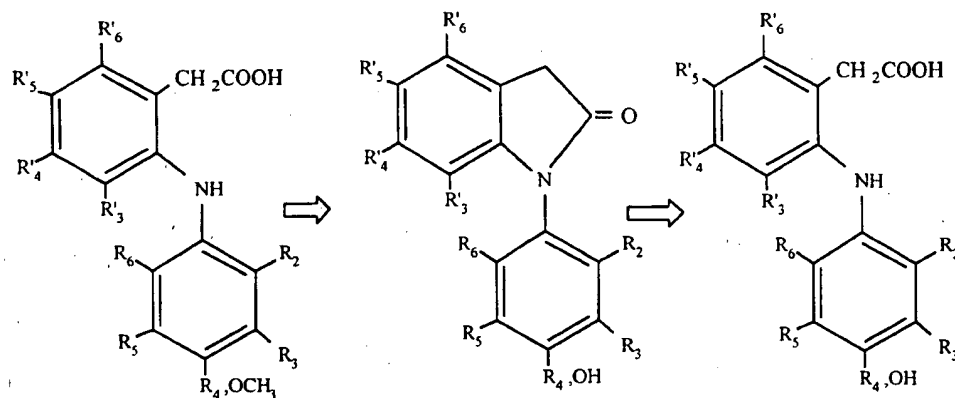
Scheme 3

Scheme 4 involves the condensation of N, N-dimethyl-2-iodophenylacetamide and anilines in the presence of anhydrous potassium carbonate, copper, and cuprous iodide in refluxing toluene to give the substituted N, N-dimethyl-2-(phenylamino) phenylacetamides. Hydrolysis with KOH in refluxing ethanol followed by acidification yields the 2-(phenylamino) phenylacetic acids.

Scheme 4

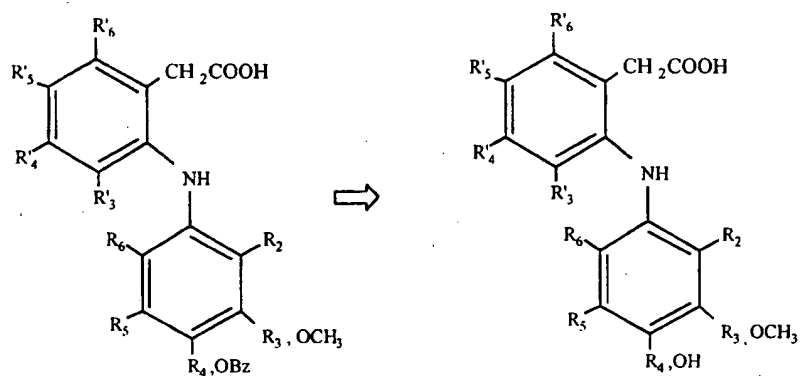
Hydroxylated 2-(phenylamino) phenylacetic acids are synthesized from the appropriately substituted methoxy-2-(phenylamino) phenylacetic acids (prepared by scheme 2 and 4). In scheme 5, the methoxy-derivatives are treated with pyridine hydrochloride at 170°C which gives the hydroxy substituted N-phenyloxindoles. Hydrolysis with NaOH in refluxing N-butanol completes the synthesis.

Scheme 5

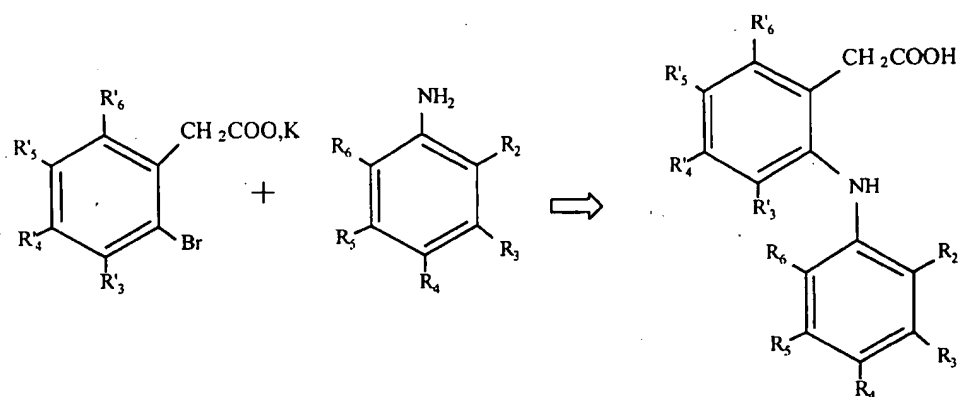


Hydroxylated compounds with additional methoxy groups are prepared by hydrogenation of the corresponding benzyloxy analogues with Pd-C in tetrahydrofuran and 1, 2-dichlorobenzene (scheme 6).

Scheme 6



Scheme 7



This invention provides an improved method of synthesis of 2-(phenylamino)phenylacetic acids. Analogous to schemes 3 and 4, scheme 7 produces the 2-(phenylamino)phenylacetic acid from a direct condensation of a phenylacetic acid with an aniline. In this scheme, the phenylacetic acid contains a reactive bromine, the amount of aniline is reduced, the reaction time is reduced, the potassium carbonate is reduced to prevent oxidation of the reaction products, the N-methylpyrrolidone is reduced to accelerate the bimolecular reaction, and reduced amounts of freshly prepared, activated copper is used. This method improved yields of the desired product with little formation of oxyindoles or oxidation products.

This invention also provides therapeutic compositions comprising the above-described compounds.

This invention further provides a method for treating disease comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of a therapeutic composition comprised of the above-described compound(s) capable of inhibiting albumin glycation and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

The present invention also comprises one or more compounds as described above formulated into compositions together with one or more non-toxic physiologically acceptable carriers, adjuvants or vehicles which are collectively referred to herein as carriers, for parenteral injection for oral administration in solid or liquid form, for rectal or topical administration, or the like. The compositions can be administered to humans either orally, rectally, parenterally (intravenously, intramuscularly or subcutaneously), intracisternally, intravaginally, intraperitoneally, intravesically, locally (powders, ointments or drops), or as a buccal or nasal spray.

Compositions suitable for parenteral injection may comprise physiologically acceptable sterile aqueous or nonaqueous solutions, dispersions, suspensions or emulsions and sterile

powders for reconstitution into sterile injectable solutions or dispersions. Examples of suitable aqueous and nonaqueous carriers, diluents, solvents or vehicles include water, ethanol, polyols (propyleneglycol, polyethyleneglycol, glycerol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof, vegetable oils (such as olive oil) and injectable organic esters such as ethyl oleate. Proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersions and by the use of surfactants.

These compositions may also contain adjuvants such as preserving, wetting, emulsifying, and dispensing agents. Prevention of the action of microorganisms can be ensured by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, sorbic acid, and the like. It may also be desirable to include isotonic agents, for example sugars, sodium chloride and the like. Prolonged absorption of the injectable pharmaceutical form can be brought about by the use of agents delaying absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

Solid dosage forms for oral administration include capsules, tablets, pills, powders and granules. In such solid dosage forms, the active compound is admixed with at least one inert customary, pharmaceutically acceptable, excipient (or carrier) such as sodium citrate or dicalcium phosphate or (a) fillers or extenders, as for example, starches, lactose, sucrose, glucose, mannitol and silicic acid, (b) binders, as for example, carboxymethylcellulose, alginates, gelatin, polyvinylpyrrolidone, sucrose and acacia, (c) humectants, as for example, glycerol, (d) disintegrating agents, as for example, agar-agar, calcium carbonate, potato or tapioca starch, alginic acid, certain complex silicates and sodium carbonate, (e) solution retarders, as for example paraffin, (f) absorption accelerators, as for example, quaternary ammonium compounds, (g) wetting agents, as for example, cetyl alcohol and glycerol monostearate, (h) adsorbents, as for example, kaolin and bentonite, and (i) lubricants, as for example, talc, calcium stearate, magnesium stearate, solid polyethylene glycols, sodium lauryl sulfate or mixtures thereof. In the case of capsules, tablets and pills, the dosage forms may also comprise buffering agents.

Solid compositions of a similar type may also be employed as fillers in soft and hard-filled gelatin capsules using such excipients as lactose or milk sugar as well as high molecular weight polyethyleneglycols, and the like. Solid dosage forms such as tablets, capsules, pills and granules can be prepared with coatings and shells, such as enteric coatings and others well known in the art. They may contain opacifying agents, and can also be of such composition that they release the active compound or compounds in a certain part of the intestinal tract in a

delayed manner. Examples of embedding compositions which can be used are polymeric substances and waxes.

The active compounds can also be in microencapsulated form, if appropriate, with one or more of the above-mentioned excipients.

Liquid dosage forms for oral administration include pharmaceutically acceptable emulsions, solutions, suspensions, syrups and elixirs. In addition to the active compounds, the liquid dosage forms may contain inert diluents commonly used in the art, such as water or other solvents, solubilizing agents and emulsifiers, as for example, ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, ethyl carbonate, ethyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, propyleneglycol, 1, 3-butyleneglycol, dimethylformamide, oils, in particular, cottonseed oil, groundnut oil, corn germ oil, olive oil, castor oil and sesame oil, glycerol, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, polyethyleneglycols and fatty acid esters of sorbitan or mixtures of these substances, and the like.

Besides such inert diluents, the composition can also include adjuvants, such as wetting agents, emulsifying and suspending agents, sweetening, flavoring and perfuming agents.

Suspensions, in addition to the active compounds, may contain suspending agents, as for example, ethoxylated isostearyl alcohols, polyethylene sorbitol and sorbitan esters, microcrystalline cellulose, aluminum metahydroxide, bentonite, agar-agar and tragacanth, or mixtures of these substances, and the like.

Compositions for rectal or vaginal administration are preferably suppositories which can be prepared by mixing the compounds of the present invention with suitable non-irritating excipients or carriers such as cocoa butter, polyethyleneglycol or a suppository wax, which are solid at ordinary temperatures but liquid at body temperature and therefore, melt in the rectum or vaginal cavity and release the active component.

Dosage forms for topical administration of a compound of this invention include ointments, powders, sprays and inhalants. The active component is admixed under sterile conditions with a physiologically acceptable carrier and any preservatives, buffers or propellants as may be required. Ophthalmic formulations, eye ointments, powders and solutions are also contemplated as being within the scope of this invention.

Actual dosage levels of active ingredients in the compositions of the present invention may be varied so as to obtain an amount of active ingredient that is effective to obtain a desired therapeutic response for a particular composition and method of administration. The selected dosage level therefore depends upon the desired therapeutic effect, on the route of administration, on the desired duration of treatment and other factors.

The total daily dose of the compounds of this invention administered to a host in single or divided dose may be in amounts, for example, of from about 1 nanomol to about 100 micromols per kilogram of body weight. Dosage unit compositions may contain such amounts or such submultiples therefor as may be used to make up the daily dose. It will be understood, however, that the specified dose level for any particular patient will depend upon a variety of factors including the body weight, general health, sex, diet, time and route of administration, rates of absorption and excretion, combination with other drugs and the severity of the particular disease being treated. The dosage level may also depend on patient response as determined by measurement of the concentration of glycated albumin in the circulation at suitable intervals after administration.

The above disclosure generally describes the present invention. A more complete understanding can be obtained by reference to the following specific examples which are provided herein for purposes of illustration only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

Example 1. Identification of Compounds which Prevent the Glycation of Pathophysiologically

Important Sites that are Subject to Glycation *In vivo*

Human albumin (10 mg/ml) was incubated for 4 days in buffered saline in the presence of 0 or 40 mM glucose, with or without the test compound (1-1000 μ M). After dialysis to remove free glucose and compound, the amount of glycated albumin formed was determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay using monoclonal antibodies known to specifically react with Amadori-glucose adducts in glycated albumin and to be unreactive with the nonglycated protein (ATCC HB 9596; U.S. Patent No. 5,223,392), incorporated by reference herein. *In vivo* administration of this anti-glycated albumin antibody is also known to prevent the adverse biologic effects of glycated albumin. The performance of paired incubations allowed comparison of the amount of glycated albumin formed under control (0 mM glucose), stimulated (40 mM glucose) and inhibited (test compound plus glucose) conditions. From these data, compounds were identified which inhibit the formation of fructosyllysine epitopes in albumin at lysine amino sites that are subject to glycation *in vivo* and that are important for the biologic activity of glycated albumin. A representative sample of test compounds from different structural classes is shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Prevention of Albumin Glycation at Physiologically Significant Sites

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>IC₅₀ for Albumin Glycation (μM)</u>
2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl) amino]-benzene acetic acid	Heteroaryl acetic acid	18
1-methyl-5-[p-toluoyl] pyrrole-2-acetic acid	Heteroaryl acetic acid	11.5 x 10 ⁴
4-hydroxy-2-methyl-3-pyrid-[2-yl-carbamoyl] 1H-1,2 benzathiazine 1,1-dioxide	Enolic acid	>10 ⁶
2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-methyl-phenyl)-amino] benzoic acid	Anthranilic acid	>10 ⁶
α-methyl-4-[2-methyl propyl] benzene acetic acid	Aryl propionic acid	7.8 x 10 ⁴
1-[p-chlorobenzoyl]-methoxy-2-methylindole-3-acetic acid	Indole acetic acid	2.7 x 10 ⁴
[Z]-5-fluoro-2-methyl-1 [p-(methylsulfinyl) phenyl] (methylene-1H-indene-3-acetic acid	Indole acetic acid	2.2 x 10 ⁴

Of these compounds, 2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid showed the greatest ability to prevent glycation of the physiologically important sites that are recognized by the site-specific antibodies reactive with fructosyllysine residues that are formed *in vivo* as a result of nonenzymatic glycation.

Example 2. Improved Synthesis of 2-(phenylamino) phenylacetic acids

One molar equivalent of bromophenylacetic acid or its cationic salt, two equivalents of an appropriately substituted aniline, and two equivalents of anhydrous potassium carbonate were mixed with 3 ml of N-methyl pyrrolidine and to this mixture 7 mole percent of freshly prepared activated copper was added. The reaction mixture was heated at 115-120°C for 4 hours. The resulting slightly grayish mixture was filtered hot over a bed of Celite and the Celite was washed with water (200 ml) and hexane (200 ml). The filtrate was transferred to a separating funnel and extracted with hexane. The aqueous layer was cooled to 5°C and neutralized with dilute hydrochloric acid (1:3) which also was kept at 5°C. The precipitated

product was filtered, thoroughly washed with water, and dried under suction (30% yield based on bromophenylacetic acid).

This protocol for successful synthesis of the desired compound departs from described procedures and provides improved methods for synthesis of substituted anilines. Protocols described in the art employ 1 equivalent of bromophenylacetic acid, 5 equivalents of the aniline, 4 equivalents of anhydrous potassium carbonate, and 1 equivalent of copper powder, that are mixed and refluxed in 30 ml methyl pyrrolidine for 20 hours at 120°C, followed by treatment with hot water and then chloroform to precipitate the potassium salt of the anilinophenylacetic acid. Application of the prior art methods yielded tarry reaction products that failed to form any precipitate, contained several compounds, and showed only a trace of the desired compound. The improved method of synthesis *a)* reduces reaction time to 4 hours; *b)* maintains reaction temperature between 115-120°C; *c)* reduces the amount of aniline to two equivalents per equivalent of bromophenylacetic acid; *d)* reduces the potassium carbonate to two equivalents (one to neutralize the bromo acid and one for neutralizing the hydrobromic acid generated in the reaction), since excess potassium carbonate caused base-catalyzed oxidation of the reaction products; *e)* reduces the amount of N-methyl pyrrolidine 10 fold to accelerate the bimolecular reaction and enable isolation of the final product; and *f)* uses freshly activated copper instead of copper powder, and reduces the amount to 7 mole percent of the bromophenylacetic acid used.

Example 3. Synthesis of 2-[(phenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

2-bromophenylacetic acid (25 mmol) was added to a mixture of 50 mmol of aniline, 50 mmol of anhydrous potassium carbonate, (7%) mmol of activated copper powder, and 3 ml of N-methylpyrrolidone at 120°C. The mixture was kept at 120°C for 4 h with stirring. The resulting slightly grayish mixture was filtered while hot through a bed of Celite and the Celite was washed with water (200 ml) and hexane (200 ml). The filtrate was transferred to a separating funnel and extracted with hexane and cooled to room temperature. The aqueous layer was removed, cooled to 5°C, and neutralized with dilute hydrochloric acid (1:3) which was also kept at 5°C. The precipitated 2-[(phenyl)amino]phenylacetic acid was collected by filtration, thoroughly washed with water, and dried under suction.

Example 4. Synthesis of 2-[(2-chlorophenyl) amino]phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid was condensed with 2-chloroaniline to yield 2-[(2-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 5. Synthesis of 2-[(3-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid was condensed with 3-chloroaniline to yield 2-[(3-chlorophenyl) amino]phenylacetic acid.

NMR (DM 50-d₆): CH₂ singlet at 3.7 ppm; appropriate aromatic protons with proper chemical shift; acid proton at 13 ppm

Elemental Analysis: C₁₄H₁₂ClNO₂ (acid); C₁₄H₁₁ClNO₂Na (salt)

TLC: Single spot

Melting point: 102-103°C

Example 6. Synthesis of 2-[(4-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid was condensed with 4-chloroaniline to yield 2-[(4-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 7. Synthesis of 2-[(2,3-dichlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid was condensed with 2,3-dichloroaniline to yield 2-[(2,3-dichlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 8. Synthesis of 2-[(2,4-dichlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid was condensed with 2,4-dichloroaniline to yield 2-[(2,4-dichlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 9. Synthesis of 2-[(2,5-dichlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid was condensed with 2,5-dichloroaniline to yield 2-[(2,5-dichlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 10. Synthesis of 2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid was condensed with 2,6-dichloroaniline to yield 2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 11. Synthesis of 2-[(3,4-dichlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid was condensed with 3,4-dichloroaniline to yield 2-[(3,4-dichlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 12. Synthesis of 2-[(3,5-dichlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid was condensed with 3,5-dichloroaniline to yield 2-[(3,5-dichlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 13. Synthesis of 2-[(2,6-dimethylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid was condensed with 2,6-dimethylaniline to yield 2-[(2,6-dimethylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 14. Synthesis of 2-[(2,3-dimethylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2,3-dimethylaniline to yield 2-[(2,3-dimethylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 15. Synthesis of 2-[(2,4-dimethylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2,4-dimethylaniline to yield 2-[(2,4-dimethylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 16. Synthesis of 2-[(2,5-dimethylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2,5-dimethylaniline to yield 2-[(2,5-dimethylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 17. Synthesis of 2-[(3,4-dimethylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3,4-dimethylaniline to yield 2-[(3,4-dimethylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 18. Synthesis of 2-[(3,5-dimethylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3,5-dimethylaniline to yield 2-[(3,5-dimethylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 19. Synthesis of 2-[(2-methylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with o-toluidine to yield 2-[(2-methylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 20. Synthesis of 2-[(3-methylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with m-toluidine to yield 2-[(3-methylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 21. Synthesis of 2-[(4-methylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with p-toluidine to yield 2-[(4-methylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 22. Synthesis of 2-[(2,4,6-trichlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2,4,6-trichloroaniline to yield 2-[(2,4,6-trichlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 23. Synthesis of 2-[(2,6-dichloro-4-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

Oxalyl chloride (0.5 mol) was added dropwise at 5°C to a solution of 2,6-dichloro-4-methoxydiphenylamine (0.25 mol) in 375 ml of benzene. The mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature and evaporated. The residue was dissolved in 400 ml of benzene and the solution was again evaporated to dryness to obtain N-(2,6-dichloro-4-methoxyphenyl) oxaniloyl chloride. This intermediate was dissolved in 600 ml of tetrachloroethane. AlCl_3 (40 g) was added slowly, and the mixture was stirred for 20 h at room temperature. The mixture

was then poured over 200 ml of 2N HCl containing 800 g of ice. The organic phase was washed with water, 2N KHCO_3 , again with water, and evaporated. Crystallization from ether yielded 1-(2,6-dichloro-4-methoxyphenyl) isatin. This intermediate was dissolved in 215 ml of 1N NaOH and 2100 ml of ethanol and was heated under reflux for 10 min. The solution was cooled and evaporated. The residue was dissolved in 2000 ml of water, washed with ether, and acidified with 2N HCl. The precipitate was extracted with ether. The organic extract gave, after washing with water, evaporation and crystallization from ether, the product 2-[2,6-dichloro-4-methoxyphenyl] amino] glyoxylic acid. This intermediate (0.22 mol) was dissolved in 900 ml of 2-methoxyethanol. Hydrazine hydrate (1 mol) was added and the temperature of the mixture was increased to 60°C. NaOCH_3 (2.3 mol) was added slowly and the mixture was slowly heated to 150°C, whereby methanol, water, hydrazine, and part of the solvent evaporated. The mixture was kept at 150°C for 1 h, collected, and poured over 8 kg of crushed ice. The aqueous phase was extracted with 800 ml of ether and acidified with concentrated HCl at 0°C. The precipitated oil was extracted with ether. The ether extract was washed with water and evaporated. The residue was crystallized from ether-petroleum ether to yield 2-[2,6-dichloro-4-methoxyphenyl] amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 24. Synthesis of 2-[(2,6-dichloro-4-hydroxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

The 2-[(2,6-dichloro-4-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid (0.1 mol) from example 23 was added in portions to a melt of 200 g of pyridine hydrochloride (1.75 mol) at 170°C. The mixture was heated at 180°C for 3 h and poured onto 2000 ml of ice water while hot. The precipitated product was filtered off, washed with water, and dissolved in 1000 ml of ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with 200 ml of 1N HCl in water (2 x 100 ml) and evaporated to give N-(2,6-dichloro-4-hydroxyphenyl) oxindole. To a solution of 8 g of N-(2,6-dichloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)-oxindole in 200 ml of n-butanol were added 7 g of NaOH and 1 g of KOH, and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 24 h and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in 700 ml of water and the aqueous solution was extracted with ether (2 x 200 ml), cooled to 0°C, and acidified with concentrated HCl. The precipitate was taken up in 300 ml of ether. The organic phase was washed with 30 ml of water, 0.5N NaHCO_3 (5x80 ml), and 80 ml of 2N KHCO_3 solution. The combined NaHCO_3 extracts were cooled to 0°C and acidified with 2N HCl, and the precipitate was dissolved in 200 ml of ether. The organic layer was washed with 30 ml of water and evaporated to yield 2-[(2,6-dichloro-4-hydroxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 25. Synthesis of 2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 23, 2,6-dichloro-3-methoxydiphenylamine was used to produce 2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 26. Synthesis of 2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-hydroxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 24, 2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid was converted to 2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-hydroxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 27. Synthesis of 2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-methylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

A mixture of 2,6-dichloro-3-methyldiphenylamine (0.17 mol) and chloroacetyl chloride (0.5 mol) was refluxed for 16 h, cooled, and evaporated. The residue was dissolved in 500 ml of chloroform-ether (1:2). The organic phase was washed with 100 ml of 2N KHCO_3 and 100 ml of water and evaporated. The residue was recrystallized from MEOH to give 2-chloro-N-(2',6'-dichloro-3'-methylphenyl)-N-phenylacetamide. This intermediate (0.1 mol) and 30 g of AlCl_3 were mixed, and the mixture was heated at 160°C for 2 h (melting occurs at 100°C). The molten mass was cooled and poured onto 300 g of crushed ice while the mixture was stirred. The precipitated oil was dissolved in 300 ml of chloroform. The organic phase was washed with 50 ml of 2N KHO_3 and 50 ml of water and evaporated. Recrystallization from MEOH gave 1-(2,6-dichloro-3-methylphenyl) oxindole. A solution of 18.6 g of this intermediate, 66 ml of 2N NaOH, and 66 ml of EtOH was refluxed for 4 h. The clear solution was cooled in an ice bath for 4 h. The precipitated crystals were filtered off and recrystallized from 80 ml of water to yield 2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-methylphenyl) amino]phenylacetic acid.

Example 28. Synthesis of 2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl) amino] 5'-methoxyphenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 23, 4'-methoxy-2, 6-dichlorodiphenylamine was used to yield 2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl) amino] 5'-methoxyphenylacetic acid.

Example 29. Synthesis of 2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl) amino] 5'-hydroxyphenylacetic acid.

In the manner described in example 24, 2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl) amino] 5'-methoxyphenylacetic acid was converted to 2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl) amino] 5'-hydroxyphenylacetic acid.

Example 30. Synthesis of 2-[(2-methyl-3-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2-methyl-3-chloroaniline to yield 2-[2-methyl-3-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 31. Synthesis of 2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl) amino] 6'-bromophenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 27, 5-bromo-2', 6'-dichlorodiphenylamine is used to yield 2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl) amino] 6'-bromophenylacetic acid.

Example 32. Synthesis of 2-[(2-chloro-3-methylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2-chloro-3-methylaniline to yield 2-[(2-chloro-3-methylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 33. Synthesis of 2-[(2-chloro-6-fluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 27, 2-chloro-6-fluorodiphenylamine is used to yield 2-[(2-chloro-6-fluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 34. Synthesis of 2-[(2,3,5,6-tetramethylphenyl) amino] 5'-chlorophenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 23, 4-chloro-2',3',5',6'-tetramethyldiphenylamine is used to yield 2-[(2,3,5,6-tetramethylphenyl)amino]5'-chlorophenylacetic acid.

Example 35. Synthesis of 2-[(2,6-diethylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2,6-diethylaniline to yield 2-[(2,6-diethylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 36. Synthesis of 2-[(2,4-difluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid was condensed with 2,4-difluoroaniline to yield 2-[(2,4-difluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 37. Synthesis of 2-[(2,6-difluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid was condensed with 2,6-difluoroaniline to yield 2-[(2,6-difluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 38. Synthesis of 2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-methoxy-4-benzyloxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 23, 2,6-dichloro-3-methoxy-4-benzyloxydiphenylamine was used to yield 2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-methoxy-4-benzyloxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 39. Synthesis of 2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-methoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

The 2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-methoxy-4-benzyloxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid (10 g) from example 38 was hydrogenated with Pd-C (1 g, 5%) in tetrahydrofuran (100 ml) and 1,2-dichlorobenzene (10 ml) at normal pressure for 25 min at room temperature. The catalyst was removed by filtration, and the filtrate was evaporated to leave the final product 2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-methoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 40. Synthesis of 2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl) amino] 6'-methoxyphenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 23, 5-methoxy-2', 6'-dichlorodiphenylamine was used to yield 2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl) amino] 6'-methoxyphenylacetic acid.

Example 41. Synthesis of 2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl) amino] 6'-hydroxyphenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 24, 2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl) amino] 6'-methoxyphenylacetic acid was converted to 2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl) amino] 6'-hydroxyphenylacetic acid.

Example 42. Synthesis of 2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-benzyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 23, 2,6-dichloro-3-benzyloxy-4-methoxydiphenylamine was used to yield 2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-benzyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 43. Synthesis of 2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 39, 2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-benzyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid was converted to 2-[(2,6-dichloro-3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 44. Synthesis of 2-[(2,6-dichloro-4-methoxyphenyl) amino] 5'-methoxyphenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 23, 4-methoxy-2', 6'-dichloro-4'-methoxydiphenylamine is used to yield 2-[(2,6-dichloro-4-methoxyphenyl) amino] 5'-methoxyphenylacetic acid.

Example 45. Synthesis of 2-[(2,6-dichloro-4-hydroxyphenyl) amino] 5'-hydroxyphenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 24, 2-[(2,6-dichloro-4-methoxyphenyl) amino] 5'-methoxyphenylacetic acid was converted to 2-[(2,6-dichloro-4-hydroxyphenyl) amino] 5'-hydroxyphenylacetic acid.

Example 46. Synthesis of 2-[(2-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with o-anisidine to yield 2-[(2-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 47. Synthesis of 2-[(3-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with m-anisidine to yield 2-[(3-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 48. Synthesis of 2-[(4-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with p-anisidine to yield 2-[(4-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 49. Synthesis of 2-[(2-hydroxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 24, 2-[(2-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid is converted to 2-[(2-hydroxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 50. Synthesis of 2-[(3-hydroxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 24, 2-[(3-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid is converted to 2-[(3-hydroxyphenyl) amino]phenylacetic acid.

Example 51. Synthesis of 2-[(4-hydroxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 24, 2-[(4-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid is converted to 2-[(4-hydroxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 52. Synthesis of 2-[(3-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3-chloro-4-methoxyaniline to yield 2-[(3-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl) amino]phenylacetic acid.

Example 53. Synthesis of 2-[(3-chloro-4-hydroxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 24, 2-[(3-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid is converted to 2-[(3-chloro-4-hydroxyphenyl) amino]phenylacetic acid.

Example 54. Synthesis of 2-[(2-methoxy-5-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2-methoxy-5-chloroaniline to yield 2-[(2-methoxy-5-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 55. Synthesis of 2-[(2-hydroxy-5-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 24, 2-[(2-methoxy-5-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid is converted to 2-[(2-hydroxy-5-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 56. Synthesis of 2-[(3-methoxy-6-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3-methoxy-6-chloroaniline to yield 2-[(3-methoxy-6-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 57. Synthesis of 2-[(3-hydroxy-6-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 24, 2-[(3-methoxy-6-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid is converted to 2-[(3-hydroxy-6-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 58. Synthesis of 2-[(2-methoxy-3-fluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2-methoxy-3-fluoroaniline to yield 2-[(2-methoxy-3-fluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 59. Synthesis of 2-[(2-hydroxy-3-fluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 24, 2-[(2-methoxy-3-fluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid is converted to 2-[(2-hydroxy-3-fluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 60. Synthesis of 2-[(3-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3-fluoro-4-methoxyaniline to yield 2-[(3-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 61. Synthesis of 2-[(3-fluoro-4-hydroxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 24, 2-[(3-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid is converted to 2-[(3-fluoro-4-hydroxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 62. Synthesis of 2-[(2-methoxy-4-nitrophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2-methoxy-4-nitroaniline to yield 2-[(2-methoxy-4-nitrophenyl) amino]phenylacetic acid.

Example 63. Synthesis of 2-[(2-hydroxy-4-nitrophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 24, 2-[(2-methoxy-4-nitrophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid is converted to 2-[(2-hydroxy-4-nitrophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 64. Synthesis of 2-[(2-methoxy-5-nitrophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2-methoxy-5-nitroaniline to yield 2-[(2-methoxy-5-nitrophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 65. Synthesis of 2-[(2-hydroxy-5-nitrophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 24, 2-[(2-methoxy-5-nitrophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid is converted to 2-[(2-hydroxy-5-nitrophenyl)amino]phenylacetic acid.

Example 66. Synthesis of 2-[(2-nitro-4-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2-nitro-4-methoxyaniline to yield 2-[(2-nitro-4-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 67. Synthesis of 2-[(2-nitro-4-hydroxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 24, 2-[(2-nitro-4-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid is converted to 2-[(2-nitro-4-hydroxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

Example 68. Synthesis of 2-[(2-nitro-4-ethoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2-nitro-4-ethoxyaniline to yield 2-[(2-nitro-4-ethoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 69. Synthesis of 2-[(3-methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl) amino]phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3-methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)aniline to yield 2-[(3-methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)amino]phenylacetic acid.

Example 70. Synthesis of 2-[(3-hydroxy-5-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 24, 2-[(3-methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid is converted to 2-[(3-hydroxy-5-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl) amino]phenylacetic acid.

Example 71. Synthesis of 2-[(2-ethylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2-ethylaniline to yield 2-[(2-ethylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 72. Synthesis of 2-[(3-ethylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3-ethylaniline to yield 2-[(3-ethylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 73. Synthesis of 2-[(4-ethylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 4-ethylaniline to yield 2-[(4-ethylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 74. Synthesis of 2-[(2-bromophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2-bromoaniline to yield 2-[(2-bromophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 75. Synthesis of 2-[(3-bromophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3-bromoaniline to yield 2-[(3-bromophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 76. Synthesis of 2-[(4-bromophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 4-bromoaniline to yield 2-[(4-bromophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 77. Synthesis of 2-[(2-fluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2-fluoroaniline to yield 2-[(2-fluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 78. Synthesis of 2-[(3-fluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3-fluoroaniline to yield 2-[(3-fluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 79. Synthesis of 2-[(4-fluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 4-fluoroaniline to yield 2-[(4-fluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 80. Synthesis of 2-[(2-iodophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2-iodoaniline to yield 2-[(2-iodophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 81. Synthesis of 2-[(3-iodophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3-iodoaniline to yield 2-[(3-iodophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 82. Synthesis of 2-[(4-iodophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 4-iodoaniline to yield 2-[(4-iodophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 83. Synthesis of 2-[(2-nitrophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2-nitroaniline to yield 2-[(2-nitrophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 84. Synthesis of 2-[(3-nitrophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3-nitroaniline to yield 2-[(3-nitrophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 85. Synthesis of 2-[(4-nitrophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 4-nitroaniline to yield 2-[(4-nitrophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 86. Synthesis of 2-[(3,4-difluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3,4-difluoroaniline to yield 2-[(3,4-difluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 87. Synthesis of 2-[(3,5-difluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3,5-difluoroaniline to yield 2-[(3,5-difluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 88. Synthesis of 2-[(2,5-difluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2,5-difluoroaniline to yield 2-[(2,5-difluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 89. Synthesis of 2-[(2,3-difluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2,3-difluoroaniline to yield 2-[(2,3-difluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 90. Synthesis of 2-[(2,4-dibromophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2,4-dibromoaniline to yield 2-[(2,4-dibromophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 91. Synthesis of 2-[(2,5-dibromophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2,5-dibromoaniline to yield 2-[(2,5-dibromophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 92. Synthesis of 2-[(2,6-dibromophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2,6-dibromoaniline to yield 2-[(2,6-dibromophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 93. Synthesis of 2-[(3-chloro-4-fluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3-chloro-4-fluoroaniline to yield 2-[(3-chloro-4-fluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 94. Synthesis of 2-[(2-fluoro-4-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2-fluoro-4-chloroaniline to yield 2-[(2-fluoro-4-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 95. Synthesis of 2-[(3-nitro-4-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3-nitro-4-chloroaniline to yield 2-[(3-nitro-4-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 96. Synthesis of 2-[(2-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2-fluoro-5-nitroaniline to yield 2-[(2-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 97. Synthesis of 2-[(3-nitro-4-fluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3-nitro-4-fluoroaniline to yield 2-[(3-nitro-4-fluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 98. Synthesis of 2-[(2-fluoro-4-iodophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2-fluoro-4-iodoaniline to yield 2-[(2-fluoro-4-iodophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 99. Synthesis of 2-[(3,5-dinitrophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3,5-dinitroaniline to yield 2-[(3,5-dinitrophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 100. Synthesis of 2-[(2-fluoro-4-bromophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2-fluoro-4-bromoaniline to yield 2-[(2-fluoro-4-bromophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 101. Synthesis of 2-[(2,3,4-trifluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2,3,4-trifluoroaniline to yield 2-[(2,3,4-trifluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 102. Synthesis of 2-[(3,4,5-trichlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3,4,5-trichloroaniline to yield 2-[(3,4,5-trichlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 103. Synthesis of 2-[(2,4,5-trifluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2,4,5-trifluoroaniline to yield 2-[(2,4,5-trifluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 104. Synthesis of 2-[(2,3,4,6-tetrafluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 2,3,4,6-tetrafluoroaniline to yield 2-[(2,3,4,6-tetrafluorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 105. Synthesis of 2-[(3-methyl-4-bromophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3-methyl-4-bromoaniline to yield 2-[(3-methyl-4-bromophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 106. Synthesis of 2-[(3-bromo-4-methylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3-bromo-4-methylaniline to yield 2-[(3-bromo-4-methylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 107. Synthesis of 2-[(3-fluoro-4-methylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3-fluoro-4-methylaniline to yield 2-[(3-fluoro-4-methylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 108. Synthesis of 2-[(3-methylmercaptophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3-methylmercaptoaniline to yield 2-[(3-methylmercaptophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 109. Synthesis of 2-[(4-methylmercaptophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 4-methylmercaptoaniline to yield 2-[(4-methylmercaptophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 110. Synthesis of 2-[(3-nitro-4-methylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3-nitro-4-methylaniline to yield 2-[(3-nitro-4-methylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 111. Synthesis of 2-[(3,5-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3,5-methoxyaniline to yield 2-[(3,5-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 112. Synthesis of 2-[(3,5-hydroxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 24, 2-[(3,5-methoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid is converted to 2-[(3,5-hydroxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

Example 113. Synthesis of 2-[(4-propylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 4-propylaniline to yield 2-[(4-propylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 114. Synthesis of 2-[(4-isopropylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 4-isopropylaniline to yield 2-[(4-isopropylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 115. Synthesis of 2-[(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 3,4,5-trimethoxyaniline to yield 2-[(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 116. Synthesis of 2-[(3,4,5-trihydroxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 24, 2-[(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid is converted to 2-[(3,4,5-trihydroxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 117. Synthesis of 2-[(4-butylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 4-butyylaniline to yield 2-[(4-butylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 118. Synthesis of 2-[(4-butoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 4-butoxyaniline to yield 2-[(4-butoxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 119. Synthesis of 2-[(4-pentylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 4-pentylaniline to yield 2-[(4-pentylphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 120. Synthesis of 2-[(4-pentyloxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid

In the manner described in example 3, 2-bromophenylacetic acid is condensed with 4-pentyloxyaniline to yield 2-[(4-pentyloxyphenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

Example 121. Anti-Glycation Activity of 2-(phenylamino) phenylacetic acids

Human albumin (10 mg/ml) was incubated for 48-144 hours at 37°C in the presence of 0-50 mM glucose in buffered saline, without or with the test compound in varying concentrations (1-1000 μ M). After dialysis to remove free glucose and compound, the amount of glycated albumin formed was determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay using the monoclonal antibodies known to specifically react with Amadori-glucose adducts in glycated albumin and to be unreactive with the nonglycated protein. The presence of glucose in the incubations promotes the nonenzymatic glycation of albumin, and the performance of paired incubations allows comparison of the amount of glycated albumin formed under control (0 glucose), stimulated (25-50 mM glucose), and inhibited (compound plus glucose) conditions.

From these data, the IC_{50} (concentration required for 50% inhibition) for glycation inhibition was calculated. The IC_{50} (μM) for inhibition of glycation by a representative sample of 2-(phenylamino) phenylacetic acid compounds is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Prevention of Albumin Glycation by 2-(phenylamino) phenylacetic acids

<i>Example</i>	<i>Glycation Inhibition</i>
<u>#</u>	<u>IC_{50} (μM)</u>
3	155
4	10
5	50
6	11
8	63
10	6.3
11	2.5
13	112

Example 122. Cyclo-oxygenase Inhibitory Activity of 2-(phenylamino) phenylacetic acids

Cellular homogenates of bovine seminal vesicles were incubated with arachidonic acid and the production of prostaglandins was monitored. The effect of test compound on the conversion of arachidonic acid to prostaglandin E_2 was measured after incubation for 1-30 minutes in buffer containing the cofactors hematin and phenol. Compounds were tested in varying concentration (1-1000 μM) and the data used to calculate the IC_{50} for cyclo-oxygenase inhibition. The cyclo-oxygenase-inhibitory activity of representative 2-(phenylamino) phenylacetic acids is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. COX Inhibitory Activity of 2-(phenylamino) phenylacetic acids.

<i>Example</i>	<i>COX Inhibition</i>
<u>#</u>	<u>IC_{50} (μM)</u>
3	288
4	42
5	60
6	98
8	71
10	1
11	141
13	6

Example 123. Relative Anti-Glycation versus Cyclo-oxygenase Inhibitory Activity

It was determined from the ratio of 6.3 of the IC_{50} of glycation to cyclo-oxygenase inhibitory activities of 2-(2,6-dichlorophenylamino) phenylacetic acid that an anti-glycation: cyclo-oxygenase inhibition IC_{50} ratio less than 2 would provide a favorable therapeutic profile in which therapeutic concentrations achieving significant anti-glycation activity would have insignificant cyclo-oxygenase inhibitory activity. The anti-glycation: cyclo-oxygenase inhibition ratio of representative 2-(phenylamino) phenylacetic acids is shown in **Table 4**.

Table 4.

Example #	Antiglycation IC_{50} versus <u>COX Inhibition IC_{50}</u>
3	0.54
4	0.24
5	0.80
6	0.11
8	0.90
10	6.3
11	0.02
13	19.0

Example 124. Prevention of albumin glycation *in vivo* by administration of 2-(phenylamino) phenylacetic acids.

Mice were administered 3 to 10 mg/kg of 2-(2-chlorophenylamino) phenylacetic acid, 2-(3-chlorophenylamino) phenylacetic acid, or 2-(2,6 dichlorophenylamino) phenylacetic acid, given in divided doses by intraperitoneal injection, for five days. Blood was taken before the initiation of treatment and four hours after the last dosing at the conclusion of the treatment. After centrifugation to separate plasma from red cells, the plasma concentration of glycated albumin was determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay using the monoclonal antibodies described in Example 1. As shown below, all of the 2-(phenylamino) phenylacetic acids tested produced a dose-related reduction in plasma glycated albumin concentrations.

Glycated Albumin ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)

<u>Dose</u>	<u>Pre-treatment</u>	<u>Post-treatment</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>change</u>			
2-(3-chlorophenylamino) phenylacetic acid			
5 mg/kg/day	854	697	-18.4
10 mg/kg/day	647	352	-45.6
2-(2-chlorophenylamino) phenylacetic acid			
5 mg/kg/day	741	500	-32.5
10 mg/kg/day	815	426	-47.7
2-(2,6-dichlorophenylamino) phenylacetic acid			
3 mg/kg/day	841	760	-9.6
6 mg/kg/day	946	690	-27.1

Example 125. Lowering glycated albumin with 2-(phenylamino) phenyl acetic acid compounds ameliorates glycation-related pathology

Mice were treated for 8 weeks with 6 mg/kg/day of 2-(2,6-dichlorophenylamino) phenylacetic acid in divided doses. Urine samples were obtained at the initiation and termination of treatment for examination of protein excretion, which measures vascular dysfunction that is associated with glycation-related pathology. As shown below, the reduction in glycated albumin was associated with a reduction in urine protein excretion.

Urine protein $\mu\text{g}/24 \text{ hrs}$

Initiation	7.6
Termination	2.7

Example 126. Therapeutic composition/treatment

A. Tablet

A typical tablet contains 2-[(2-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid (100 mg), pregelatinized starch USP (82 mg), microcrystalline cellulose (82 mg), and magnesium stearate (1 mg). In like manners, for example, 2-[(3-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid can be formulated in place of 2-[(2-chlorophenyl) amino] phenyl acetic acid.

B. Liquid

A typical liquid contains 2-[(2-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid (50 mg), sodium phosphate dibasic (50 mg), ethyl alcohol (0.5 ml), water (5 ml) and sweetening and/or

flavoring agents. Similarly, other formulations can be made by substituting, for example, 2-[(3-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid for 2-[(2-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

C. Injection

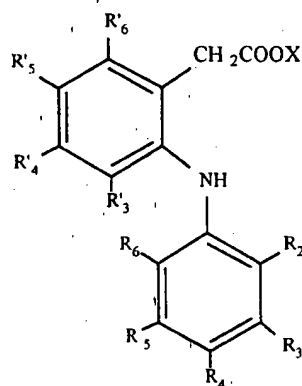
A typical injectable formulation contains 2-[(2-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid (25 mg) sodium phosphate dibasic (11.4 mg), benzyl alcohol (0.01 ml) and water for injection (1 ml). Similarly, this formulation can be prepared employing, for example, 2-[(3-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid in place of 2-[(2-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.

D. Suppositories

Typical suppository formulations can contain 2-[(2-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid (50 mg) butylated hydroxyanisole (0.1-1.0 mg), disodium calcium edetate (0.25-0.50 mg), and polyethyleneglycol (775-1600 mg). Other suppository formulations can be made by substituting, for example, 2-[(3-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid for 2-[(2-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid and by substituting, for example, butylated hydroxytoluene (0.04-0.08 mg) for the disodium calcium edetate and a hydrogenated vegetable oil (678-1400 mg), such as Suppocire L, Wecobee FS, Wecobee M, Witepsols, and the like, for the polyethylene glycol.

CLAIMS

1. A compound that inhibits the formation of glucose adducts on albumin.
2. A compound of claim 1 that inhibits the formation of glucose adducts on one or more residues of albumin as defined by a monoclonal antibody produced by cell line ATCC HB9596.
3. A compound selected from those having the following structure:

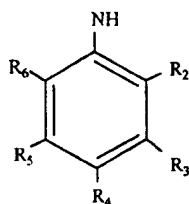


wherein:

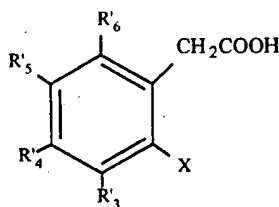
R'_3 , R'_4 , R'_5 , R'_6 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , and R_6 , are the same or different and are hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, iodine, methyl, ethoxy, methoxy, hydroxy, phosphate, sulfate, nitrate, amino or ethyl; X is hydrogen, sodium, potassium, or lithium.

4. A compound of claim 3 that inhibits the formation of glucose adducts on albumin.
5. A compound of claim 3 that inhibits the formation of glucose adducts on one or more residues of albumin as defined by a monoclonal antibody produced by cell line ATCC HB9596.
6. A compound of claim 3 that is 2-[(3-chlorophenyl) amino] phenylacetic acid.
7. A therapeutic composition comprising a compound of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
8. A therapeutic composition comprising a compound of claim 2 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
9. A therapeutic composition comprising a compound of claim 3 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
10. A therapeutic composition comprising a compound of claim 4 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

11. A therapeutic composition comprising a compound of claim 5 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
12. A therapeutic composition comprising a compound of claim 6 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
13. Use of a composition for treating glycation-related pathologies in a patient comprising the steps of administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a therapeutic composition of claim 7.
14. Use of a composition for treating glycation-related pathologies in a patient comprising the steps of administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a therapeutic composition of claim 8.
15. Use of a composition for treating glycation-related pathologies in a patient comprising the steps of administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a therapeutic composition of claim 9.
16. Use of a composition for treating glycation-related pathologies in a patient comprising the steps of administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a therapeutic composition of claim 10.
17. Use of a composition for treating glycation-related pathologies in a patient comprising the steps of administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a therapeutic composition of claim 11.
18. Use of a composition for treating glycation-related pathologies in a patient comprising the steps of administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a therapeutic composition of claim 12.
19. A process for preparing a compound of claim 3 comprising the steps of reacting a phenylamine of the formula.

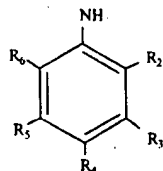


wherein R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 may include suitable protection of any reactive group;
with a phenylacetic acid of the formula:



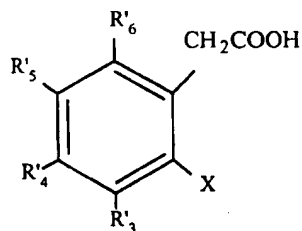
wherein R'_3 , R'_4 , R'_5 , and R'_6 may include suitable protection of any reactive group and where X is chlorine, bromine, iodine or a sulfonyloxy derivative in the presence of neutralizing agent and copper catalyst followed by removal of the protecting group, if necessary, to form the desired product, and, if desired, preparing a salt thereof by conventional means.

20. A process for preparing a compound of claim 4 comprising the steps of reacting a phenylamine of the formula:



wherein:

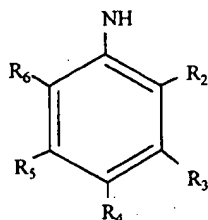
R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 may include suitable protection of any reactive group; with a phenylacetic acid of the formula:



wherein:

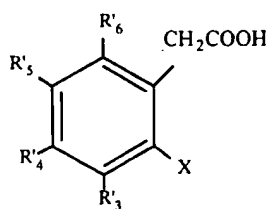
R'_3 , R'_4 , R'_5 , R'_6 may include suitable protection of any reactive group and where X is chlorine, bromine, iodine or a sulfonyloxy derivative in the presence of neutralizing agent and copper catalyst followed by removal of the protecting group, if necessary, to form the desired product, and, if desired, preparing a salt thereof by conventional means.

21. A process for preparing a compound of claim 5 comprising the steps of reacting a phenylamine of the formula:



wherein:

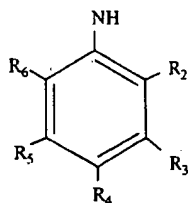
R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ may include suitable protection of any reactive group; with a phenylacetic acid of the formula:



wherein:

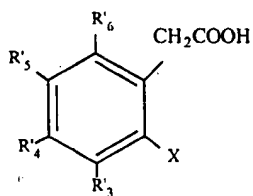
R₃, R₄, R₅ and R₆ may include suitable protection of any reactive group and where X is chlorine, bromine, iodine or a sulfonyloxy derivative in the presence of neutralizing agent and copper catalyst followed by removal of the protecting group, if necessary, to form the desired product, and, if desired, preparing a salt thereof by conventional means.

22. A process for preparing a compound of claim 6 comprising the steps of reacting a phenylamine of the formula:



wherein:

R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆ may include suitable protection of any reactive group; with a phenylacetic acid of the formula:



wherein:

R₃, R₄, R₅ and R₆ may include suitable protection of any reactive group and where X is chlorine, bromine, iodine or a sulfonyloxy derivative in the presence of neutralizing agent and copper catalyst followed by removal of the protecting group, if necessary, to form the desired product, and, if desired, preparing a salt thereof by conventional means.

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(57) Abstract: The present invention is directed to compositions, comprising substituted 2(phenyl amino) phenyl acetic acid compounds, that inhibit the nonenzymatic glycation of albumin, as well as methods of using compounds that inhibit albumin glycation for the treatment of glycation-related pathologies including renal vascular dysfunction.

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
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Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
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Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, CHEM ABS Data, PAJ, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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X	DE 30 26 402 A (SYNTEX CORP) 4 February 1982 (1982-02-04) abstract; claims 1,2 page 5, line 1 -page 12, line 1; examples 1,2 --- -/--	1-5,7-18

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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X	DEGEN, PETER H. ET AL: "Pharmacokinetics of diclofenac and five metabolites after single doses in healthy volunteers and after repeated doses in patients" XENOBIOTICA (1988), 18(12), 1449-55, 1988, XP001031829 abstract page 1450, paragraph 5; figure 1 page 1454, paragraph 3 -----	1-5,7-12

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US 00/18449

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-18

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 1-18

A compound as defined in claim 3 and compositions/uses comprising these compounds.

2. Claims: 19-21

A process for preparing a compound of claim 3.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 00/18449

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